THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.


# The Columbian.


C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 37
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 28



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jan. 16, '79-tf

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STANDARD PUMP
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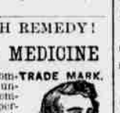

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Prices reduced to suit the times.
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C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
April 18, 1879-tf

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men of agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind. June 27, 1879-4m

Private Sale!

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The property is situate in the village of Jersey town, Columbia county Pa., and contains about

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of excellent farming land upon which are TWO HOUSES, BARN, and other out buildings, and is one of the finest localities in the county. There are

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Aprils, 1879-tf


## Poetical.

### AN OLD HEN'S LAST "LAY."

Once a man of great invention
Made a nest for hens to lay in,
With a mean deceitful bottom,
That would slide and let the egg out—
Falling through a small aperture—
Then would slide and close the hole up;
And he sold it to the owner
Of a hen, the boss producer
Of most delicate "hen fruitage."

Now the hen was mighty gritty,
And she spread herself to do it,
So she laid an egg enormous;
Then arose in great elation,
With her feathers all a-flutter,
And her body all a-cackle,
And she said, "as sure as shooting,
I have laid an egg exceeding
My most sanguine cackleations.

* * * * * * *

Where's that egg? May stars and garters
In the name of all Eve's daughters
Can I not believe my senses?
Surely I have not gone crazy!
Well, if this don't beat the dickens,
May I never hatch a chicken."

Long she pondered o'er the matter,
O'er this strange hallucination,
O'er this most complete deception;
Then she squared down to business,
And she laid another "avis,"
Though of course it was a-missing,
Though she scratched around the litter,
In her efforts to espy it.

But why make the story longer?
Thus in fatal repetition,
Of this eggy operation,
Passed the day until the evening,
When the owner came to find her,
Found her naught except her wattles,
Half her bill and some pin feathers,
While within the box beneath them,
Where that fooling slide had dropped them,
Found he eggs a half-a-bushel.

Gone, heroic Henawatha!
Died she in the nest of duty,
Victim of man's vile deception.
Surely she must have interment
With that nest as her sepulchre,
For she layed herself within it.

—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

## Select Story.

### THE HOSTLER'S STORY.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

What amused us most at the Lake house last summer was the performance of a bear in the back yard.

He was fastened to a pole by a chain which gave him a range of a dozen or fifteen feet. It was not very safe for visitors to come within that circle, unless they were prepared for rough handling.

He had a way of suddenly catching you to his bosom, and picking your pockets of peanuts and candy—if you carried any about you—in a manner which took away your breath. He stood up no his hind legs in a quite human fashion, and used paw and tongue with amazing skill, and vivacity. He was friendly, and didn't mean any harm, but he was a rude playfellow.

I shall never forget the ludicrous adventure of a dandified New Yorker who came out in the yard to feed bruin on seed cakes, and did not feed him fast enough.

He had approached a trifle too near, when all at once the bear whipped an arm about him to his embrace, and 'went through' his pockets in a hurry. The terrified face of the struggling and screaming fop and the good-natured, business-like expression of the fumbling and munching beast offered the funniest sort of contrast.

The one-eyed hostler, who was the bear's especial guardian, lounged leisurely to the spot.

'Keep still, and he won't hurt ye,' he said, turning his quid. 'That's one of his tricks. Throw out what ye've got and he'll leave ye.'

The dandy made haste to help bruin to the last of the seed cakes, and escaped without injury, but in a ridiculous plight—his hat smashed, his necktie and linen rumpled and his watch dangling; but his fright was the most laughable part of all.

The one-eyed hostler made a motion to the beast, who immediately climbed a pole, and looked at us from the cross piece at the top.

'A bear,' said the one-eyed hostler, turning his quid again, 'is the best hearted, knowin'est critter that goes on all fours. I'm speaking of our native black bear, you understand. The brown bear ain't so respectable, and the grizzly is one of the ugliest brutes in creation. Come down here, Pomp.'

Pomp slipped down the pole and advanced towards the one-eyed hostler, walking on his hind legs and rattling his chain.

'Playful as a kitten,' said the one-eyed hostler, fondly; "I'll show you.'

He took the wooden bar from a clothes horse near by, and made a plunge with it at Pomp's breast.

No pugilist or fencing master could have parried a blow more neatly. Then the one-eyed hostler began to thrust and strike with the bar as if in down right earnest.

'Rather savage play,' I remarked. And a friend by my side, who never missed a chance to make a pun, added; 'Yes a decided act of bar-bearity.'

'Oh, he likes it!' said the one-eyed hostler. 'You can't hit him.'

And indeed it was so. No matter how or where the blow was aimed, a movement of Pomp's paw, quick as a flash or lightning, knocked it aside, and he stood good-humoredly waiting for more.

'Once in a while,' said the one-eyed hostler, resting from the exercise and leaning on the bar, while Pomp retired to his pole, 'there's a bear of this species that's vicious and bloodthirsty. Generally you let them alone. They won't run from you maybe, but they wont go out of their way to pick a quarrel. They don't swagger round with a chip on their shoulder lookin for some fool to knock it off.'

'Will they eat you, some one inquired; for there was a ring of spectators around the performers by this time.

'As likely as not, if they are sharp set, and you lay yourself out to be eaten; but it ain't their habit to go for human flesh. Roots, nuts, berries, bugs, and any small game they can pick up, satisfies their humble appetites as a general thing.

'But they're amazin' fond of honey, and there's no end of stingin' they won't stand for the fun of robbin a bee-nest. They're as omnivorous as a hog.'

'Do you mean to say a bear doesn't hibernate?' I asked.

'He hibernates—yes, I believe thats what they call it,' replied the one-eyed hostler. 'He lies curled up kind o' torpid sometimes in winter; but what he really lives on then is fat.

'Fat is fuel so to speak. He lays it up in the fall, and burns it out in the winter. He goes into his cold-weather quarters plump, and comes out lean; but it's only in very cold weather that he keeps so quiet. In open winter he's out foragin' around and when there comes a warm spell in the toughest winter, you may see him. He likes to walk out and see what's going on, anyhow.'

The one-eyed hostler leaned against the pole, stroked Pomp's fur affectionately, and continued somewhat in this style:

'Bears are particularly fond of fat juicy pigs, and once give 'em a taste of human flesh—why, I shouldn't want my children to be playin' in the woods within a good many miles of their den!

'Which reminds me of Old Two Claws, as they used to call him, a bear that plagued the folks over in Ridgetown, where I was brought up—wal, as much as forty years ago.

'He got his name from the peculiar shape of his foot, and he got that from trifling with a gun trap. You know what that is—a loaded gun set in such a way that a bear or any game that's curious about it, must come up to it the way it p'ints; a bait is hung before the muzzle, and a string runs from that to the trigger.

'He was a cunning fellow, and he put out an investigatin' paw at the piece of pork before tryin' his jaws on it; so instead of gittin' a bullet in the head, he merely had a bit of his paw shot away. There was but two claws left on that foot, as his bloody tracks showed.

'He got off; but this experience seemed to have soured his disposition. He owed a spite to the settlement.

'One night a great row was heard in my uncle's pig pen. He and the boys rushed out with pitchforks, a gun and a lantern. they knew what the trouble was, or soon found out.

'A huge black bear had broken down the side of the pen; he had seized a fat porker and was actually lugging him off in his arms! The pig was kickin' and squealin' but the bear had him fast. He did not seem at all inclined to give up his prey, even when attacked. He looked sullen and ugly; but a few jabs from a pitchfork and a shot in the shoulder, convinced him that he was making a mistake.

'He dropped the pig and got away before my uncle could load up for another shot. The next morning they examined his tracks. It was Old Two Claws.

'But what sp'ilt him from being a quiet neighbor was something that happened about a year after that.

'There was a roving family of Indians encamped near the settlement, hunting, fishing, and making moccasins and baskets, which they traded with the whites.

'One afternoon the Red Sky of the Morning, wife of the Water Snake with the Long Tail, came over to the settlement with some of their truck for sale. She had a pappoose on her back strapped on a board; another squaw traveling with her carrying an empty jug.

'Almost within sight of Gorman's grocery Red Sky took off her pappoose and hung it on a tree. The fellows around the store had made fun of it when she was there once before so she preferred to leave it in the woods rather than expose it to the coarse jokes of the boys. The little thing was used to such treatment. Whether carried or hung up pappoosey never cried.

'The squaws traded off their truck and bought, with other luxuries of civilization, a gallon of bad whisky. They drank out of the jug, and then looked at more goods. Then they drank again, and from being shy and silent, as at first, they giggled and chatted like a couple of silly white girls. They spent a good deal more time and money at Gorman's than they would if it hadn't been for the whisky, but finally they started to go back through the woods.

'They went chattering and giggling to the tree where the pappoose had been left. Then suddenly their noise stopped. There was no pappoose here.

'This sobered them. They thought at first the fellows around the store had played them a trick by taking it away; but by-and-by the Red Sky of the Morning set up a shriek.

'She had found the board not far off, but no pappoose strapped to it, only something that told the story of what had happened.

'There were bear tracks around the spot. One of the prints showed only two claws.

'The Red Sky of the Morning went back to the camp with the news; the other squaw followed with the jug.

'When the Water Snake-with-the-Long-Tail heard that his pappoose had been eaten by a bear, he felt, I suppose very much as any other white father would have felt under the circumstances. He vowed vengeance against Old Two Claws, but consoled himself with a drink of water before starting on the hunt.

'The braves with him followed his example. It wasn't in Indian nature to start until they had emptied the jug, so it happened that Old Two Claws got off again. Tipsy braves can't follow a trail worth a cent.

'Not very long after that a woman in a neighboring settlement heard her children scream one day in the woods near the house. She rushed out, and saw a bear actually lugging off her youngest child.

'She was a sickly, feeble sort of a woman but such a sight was enough to give her the strength and courage of a man. She ran and caught up an ax. Luckily she had a big dog. They two went at the bear.

'The old fellow had no notion of losing his dinner just for a woman and a mongrel cur. But she struck him a tremendous blow on the back; at the same time the pup got him by the leg. He dropped the young one to defend himself. She caught it up and ran, leaving the two beasts to have it out together.

'The bear made short work of the cur, but instead of following the woman and child, he skulked into the woods.

'The settlers got together for a grand hunt; Old Two Claws—for the tracks showed that he was the scoundrel—escaped into the mountains and lived to make more trouble another day.

'The child? Oh, the child was scarcely hurt! It had got squeezed and scratched a little in the final tussle; that was all.

'As to the bear he was next heard of in our settlement.'

The hostler hesitated, winked his one eye with an odd expression, put a fresh quid into his cheek, and finally resumed.

'A brother-in-law of my uncle a man of the name of Rush, was one day chopping in the woods about half a mile from his house, when his wife went out to carry him his luncheon.

'She left two children at home, a boy about five years old, and a baby just big enough to toddle around.

'The boy had often been told that if he strayed into the woods with his brother a bear might carry them off, and she charged him again that afternoon not to go away from the house; but he was an enterprising little fellow, and when the sun shone so very pleasant, and the woods looked so inviting, he wasn't one to be afraid of bears.

'The woman stopped to see her husband fall a big beech he was cutting, and then went back to the house—but just before she got there she saw the oldest boy coming out of the woods on the other side. He was white as a sheet and so frightened at first that he couldn't speak.

"Johnney,' says she, catching hold of him, 'what is the matter?'

"A bear,' he gasped out at last.

"Where is your little brother?' was her next question.

"I don't know,' said he, too much frightened to know anything just at that time.

"Where did you leave him?' says she.

'Then he seemed to have gotten his wits together a little. 'A bear took him!' said he.

'You can guess what sort of an agony the mother was in.

'O Johnney, tell me true! Think! Where was it?'

'In the woods,' he said. 'Bear come along—I run.'

'She caught him up and hurried him into the woods. She begged him to show her where he was with his little brother when the bear came along. He pointed out two or three places. In one of them the earth was soft. There were fresh tracks crossing it—bear tracks. There was no doubt of it.

'It was a terrible situation for a poor woman. Whether to follow the bear and try to recover her child, or go at once for her husband, or alarm the neighbors, what to do with Johnney meanwhile—all that would have been hard enough for her to decide even if she had her wits about her.

'She hardly knew what she did, but just followed her instinct, and ran with Johnny in her arms, or dragging him after her, to where her husband was chopping.

'Well,' continued the one-eyed hostler, 'I needn't try to describe what followed. They went back to the house, and Rush took the rifle and started on the track of the bear, vowing that he would not come back without either the child or the bear's head.

'The news went like wildfire through the settlement. In an hour a half dozen men with their dogs were on the track with Rush. It was so little trouble, for him to follow the trail that they soon overtook him with the help of the dogs. But in spite of them the bear got into the mountains. Two of the dogs came up with him, and once, the only one that could follow a scent, had his back broken by a stroke of his paw. After that it was almost impossible to track him, and one after another the hunters gave up and returned home.

'At last Rush was left alone; but nothing could induce him to turn back. He shot some small game in the mountains, which he cooked for his supper, slept on the ground and started on the trail again in the morning.

'Along in the forenoon he came in sight of the bear as he was crossing a stream. He had a good shot at him as he was climbing the bank on the other side.

'The bear kept on, but it was easier tracking him after that by his blood.

'That evening a hunter, haggard, his clothes all in tatters, found his way to a backwoodman's hut over in White's Valley. It was Rush. He told his story in a few words as he rested on a stool. He had found no traces of his child, but he had killed the bear. It was Old Two Claws. He had left him on the hills, and came to the settlement for help.

'The hunt had taken him a round-about course, and he was then not more than seven miles from home. The next day, gun in hand, with the bear skin strapped to his back—the carcass had been given to his friend the backwoodsman—he started to return by by easier way through the woods.

'It was a sad revenge, he had had, but there was a grim sort of satisfaction in lugging home the hide of the terrible Old Two Claws.

'As he came in sight of his log-house, out ran his wife to meet him, with what do you suppose? little Johnny dragging at her skirts, and the lost child in her arms.

'Then, for the first time, the man dropped; but he didn't get down any further than his knees. He clung to his wife and baby, and thanked God for the miracle.

'But it wasn't much of a miracle, after all.

'Little Johnny had been playing around the door, and lost sight of the baby, and may be forgot all about him, when he strayed into the woods and saw the bear. Then he remembered all that he had heard of the danger of being carried off and eaten, and of course he had a terrible fright. When asked about his little brother, he didn't know anything about him, and I suppose he really imagined that the bear got him.

'But the baby had crawled into a snug place under the side of the raintrough, and there was fast asleep all the while. Then he woke up, two or three hours after, and the mother heard him cry; her husband was far away on the hunt.

'True; this story I've told you?' added the one-eye hostler, as some one questioned him. 'Every word is?'

'But your name is Rush, isn't it?' I said.

'The one-eyed twinkled humorously

'My name is Rush. My uncle's brother-in-law was my own father.

'And, you exclaimed a bystander. 'I,' said the one-eyed hostler, 'am the very man who warn't eaten by the bear when I was a baby!'—*Youth's Companion.*

### WANTED ALMS FOR HIS DOG.

A beggar is sitting at a certain corner with a placard on his breast and a dog tied to a string. On the placard is written, 'Pity the blind.' A stranger passes by and gives a Spanish silver coin, whereupon the beggar calls after him, 'I say! this won't pass here.' Astonishment of stranger: 'Why, you can see, can you?' 'See! of course I can.' 'Then why are you begging? Why this placard?' 'For my dog; he's the blind one.'

### DOMESTICATING THE BUFFALO.

Efforts are being made, along the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to domesticate the bison or buffalo of the great plains. The hide of the animal is said to be superior in value to that of the common domestic cattle for manufacturing purposes, while the meat is as good. The bison has also been crossed with domestic stock, and the new breed is highly spoken of, though we doubts its superiority for dairy purposes. A proposition has been made to the National Government, by the Railway Company, to establish a huge corral or enclosure for the vast herds of buffalo, and feed and domesticate them for common use.

If this can be successfully done it will add enormously to our stock of available cattle, as wild herds far exceed the domestic cattle of Texas in numbers. Our resources for hides and meat would be increased at once on a prodigious scale, and we should no longer depend upon the cattle of the Buenos-Ayres pampas for our hides, when we should have such a resource as this to look to. We trust that the efforts will be made under some sure auspices, whether Congress shall reject the offer or not. Unless something of this kind be done, these vast herds of buffaloes will be wasted away by the Indians and white hunters in pursuit of their hides for robes.

It should be understood that it is a work of time, labor, care and study to domesticate any wild animal, more especially one like this, accustomed to the most unrestrained freedom, and always traversing plains together in herds. That it can be done we do not doubt—indeed it has been done on a small scale—and if it were achieved it would lay the foundation of a great and permanent trade, both for the railways and the dwellers on the plains. That the common domestic stock can also be impoved by crossing with the buffalo has been demonstrated by experiments made in Kansas. Thus we shall produce an American stock of cattle differing from any in Europe and perhaps better certainly as good, in supplying food for man.

If the domestic stock were allowed to run loose on the plains it would soon become as wild as the bison. The domestic cat does, and so does the common goat when set free. Hogs allowed to run loose in the forest to feed on acorns become half wild. It is clear therefore, that the domestic animals were originally as wild as the buffaloes, and have been tamed. So we think the buffalo could be if corraled and fed. The success of such an enterprise would at once convert Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado into vast cattle-raising regions, and give a prodigious impulse to business, both for the supply of the meat-markets of the Union, and for the command of the trade in hides, and in such materials as glue, whips, sandpaper, etc., made from the horns, hoofs, etc.

If we suffer the herd of buffaloes to pass out of existence without utilizing them in this way a great loss will be inflicted on many industrial interests, and we shall be compelled to seek out other and more costly methods of turning the great plains to some practical account. This is the shortest and easiest one that has yet been offered, and as it requires no large expenditure of money, no laborious planting of trees or building of roads, we think it ought at once to be acted upon, so that the plan could be put into operation with the opening of spring. The markets of the Atlantic States could then be supplied with buffalo meat even more cheaply than common beef, as we should have the herds sent to market alive to be sold and slaughtered here at our doors. If we lose such an opportunity as this, one that offers so many advantages at so little expense, and that would open the way to a vast and permanent interest on the great plains, we shall deserve to be set down as extremely short-sighted.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### MARRIAGE PROBABILITIES.

Some curious marriage statistics have been compiled by a western writer, based on 8,000 licenses issued by the Chicago county court, for the year ending August 2d last. From a study of these 8,000 marriages, it appears that the years of greatest probability with a woman are from 18 to 25, culminating at 22. At 20 and 21 the chances are even, being better at 19 and 22 than at either of the intervening years. At 23 begins a steady decline, but, not until the age of 33 do the chances fall below one in one hundred; after that age they do, and in the rest of her life her chances are but seventy-six in a thousand.

At the age of 53 the vanishing point appears in sight, no marriages occuring at that age, and at the age of 54. At 55 and 56 occurs one marriage each, at 57 none, at 58 one, and after that a woman has literally 'not a chance in a thousand' of wedding. Her best years are four in number, being from 19 to 22 inclusive. With a man it is different, His best years are ten in number, from 21 to 30, inclusive. It is at the age of 21 that he evidently turns his attention wifeward, and it may be that legislators were entirely right in fixing that as a year when he shall attain his majority. In no year of his life are the chances one to ten that he will marry. His very best years are at 23 and 25, and then his chances slowly decline, altnough they do not drop suddenly until he is 30. The census of 1870 gives the total male population of the country at 17,029,088, and the total female population of the country at 17,560,289. From these figures is deduced the fact that a woman's chances of marriage, were there no disturbing causes, are, 1,029 to 1,000.

### THE COBBLER'S PRIZE.

Some years ago a cobbler from the Emerald Isle came to Boston and opened a shop on Harrison Avenue, in an old house which stood over the water, being supported in the rear by piles. Being diligent and frugal, he soon saved a few hundred dollars, when one day he was accosted by an agent of a well-known lottery company, and was persuaded to invest. In a few days he was notified that he had won one hundred dollars. Upon receiving his money, he started out for a little recreation, got gloriously tight, and squandered not only his prize but all his heard-earned savings. He then returned to his bench, full of repentance. After several months of hard labor his pocket-book was well filled, when the agent turned up once more, and he was again induced to try his luck. This time he won five hundred dollars. He immediately gathered up his 'kit' consisting of bench, tools, &c., and threw them out of the back window into the water, saying, as he did so, 'One hundred dollars made me crazy, and five hundred will kill me, shure.

### Pillage Must Cease.

It has been said that since the accession of the Democratic party to power in both Houses of Congress the lobby has disappeared. This fact speaks louder than platforms or speeches. The people know that it means smaller appropriations and lighter taxes. The ruthless application of the knife to executive estimates, and the large reduction of expenditures made by the lower House in the Forty-fourth Congress, had much to do with the election of Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. This, with the economical administration of Gov. Tilden in New York and his war upon the 'rings,' undoubtedly produced the great majority against Hayes and Wheeler which was given, and was falsified in the interest of further corruption and extravagance.

Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, the third termers, and the Fraudulent Administration may make speeches, and more speeches, and do what they will to turn the public mind off upon other questions, but the real issue is this of honest and economical government. The people are determined to stop the plundering and the squandering, to reduce their taxes, and pay for nothing but the support of their Governments. They know that extravagance is the parent of every other evil, and that a people who permit the earnings of industry to be taken and enjoyed by their rulers, either with or without the forms of law, are mere slaves. The political history of the last few years shows that this great truth has leavened the whole public mind. The real struggle now is for emancipation from corrupt combinations, rings, and corporations, which in ways too numerous to mention, prey upon the people and eat out their substance.

The campaign in Pennsylvania shows perhaps more clearly than any other the fact that the popular apprehension is fully alive to these issues. There reform seemed to be hopeless. In the State and in the chief cities, rings of political criminals, growing visibly rich from public plunder, controlled everything, and their despotic rule was scarcely questioned. The Treasury Ring embezzled millions, with but a feeble popular protest, which the leaders parties took care should find no effectual expression. The Pennsylvania Railroad debauched and used the Legislature, and in collusion with the rings, owned and directed the State Administration.

But they overdid the business. The recent attempt to filch $4,000,000 from the Commonwealth by bribing the Legislature to give it away was too startling. Men began to figure up how much it was proposed to steal from them individually, or from their counties, by this single tremendous grab. Had this operation been successful, Lancaster county, for instance, would have been required to pay up, as her share of the Ring's booty, $121,000; York, $76,000; Chester, $77,000; Franklin, $45,000; Berks, $106,000, and so on through the list. Decent house-holders over there have begun to cipher—it is high time—and while they are about it they propose to find out to what extent they are robbed by the unconstitutional freight discrimination against them by this same Pennsylvania Railroad, which they created and endowed not to be their master but their servant.

When they get this sum done, there will be a revolution in the old Commonwealth, and the Republican Ring, which openly sustains these iniquities, refuses to let its convention condemn the four million steal

# The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 5, 1879.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

**DANIEL O. BARR,**

OF PITTSBURGH.

### COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,

A. K. SMITH,

FOR CORONER.

I. K. DILDINE.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

ELI ROBBINS.

## Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg E.—David Lowenberg, Chairman.
" W.—G. A. Clark, Secretary.
Beaver—James T. Fox.
Benton—Rohr McHenry.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder.
Briarcreek—M. L. Houseknecht.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline.
Centralia Bor.—P. F. Burke.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Conyngham N.—Patrick Brennan.
" S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—S. C. Creveling.
Franklin—Wm. Rohrbach.
Greenwood—A. J. Derr.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Geo. Knittle.
Madison—Wm. Gingles.
Main—J. B. Nuss.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—Beneville Rhodes.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Orange—O. A. Megargell.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer.
Scott South—John Kressler.
Sugarloaf—A. J. Hess.
Scott North—Jacob Terwilliger.

## Vigilance Committees.

BLOOM EAST.

Paul E. Wirt.
J. B. Casey.
Amurth Noble.
James Lennon.
John Yost.
Peter Sollneder.
Hugh Buckingham.
Charles Hassert.

BLOOM WEST.

R. R. Little.
Elias Furman.
William Barrett.
G. W. Sterner.

CENTRALIA.

D. F. Curry.
Owen Cain.

CONYNGHAM NORTH.

Thomas Chapman.
Charles McGuire.

CONYNGHAM SOUTH.

John P. Hannon.
Jas. Monaghan.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the Standing Committee elected by the people in their respective districts have important duties to perform. Neglect or failure on their part prevents thorough organization and entails a heavy loss. It is all important that they should select Vigilance Committees for their districts *at once*, and report their names to the Chairman. *The men chosen should be the most active and intelligent who will serve. Work* and not *compliments* are demanded. See that every man is duly assessed, properly registered, and has paid his taxes. The registry books are now in the proper places. Delay in such matters is folly, and so to work at once.

D. LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

Now, the Democrats of Pennsylvania are, we know, not in favor of 'shot-guns.' As a rule, they abjure all fire-arms; they detest the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war;' and they cling to the paths, the pursuits and the purposes of peace. This is a fixed principle of their life. Because of it they kept away from the tented field when it was the arena of patriotic service, and they sulked, skulked and sympathized with their country's enemies in arms.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Democrats of Pennsylvania and of the whole north in fact are most decidedly not in favor of 'shot-guns' and for that reason they are opposed to having election polls guarded by soldiers whose business it is to see that no one votes unless he casts his ballot for the republican candidate. They are opposed to 'shot-guns' because the constitution of the United States prohibits the use of arms except for legitimate warfare. They abjure fire-arms, and detest the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war' when the country is at peace, and the only necessity for a standing army is for the purpose of perpetuating the power of a corrupt party. They cling to the 'paths, the pursuits, and the purposes of peace' because they honor and uphold the fundamental law of the government which declares that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authorities; because they are the party of law and order, and opposed to revolution. This is one of their fixed principles and they are proud of it. By its observance they have brought the country from a state of depression and suffering to renewed prosperity. But we hurl back into the teeth of the *Press* the last clause of the above quoted paragraph, as a cowardly falsehood and slander, that only the meanest of partisan organs pretend to repeat at this late day. It has been repeatedly shown and admitted that a fair proportion of the soldiers of the war for the Union were Democrats. Thousands of them gave their lives for their country, while other thousands, after serving honorably in the defence of the nation, have gained distinction and honor in civil pursuits And yet the *Press* persists in attempting to cast dishonor on the memory of these dead heroes, and slanders the living ones by saying that they, kept away from the tented field, and sulked and skulked and sympathized with their country's enemies in arms.' It is singular, but nevertheless the fact that those who still assert that the war was fought by republicans, and that not a drop of democratic blood was shed in the defence of the Union, were among those who served their country by filling a fat office far out of reach of rebel guns.

But then the Republican party must have something to keep it together and perpetuate its power. For fourteen years it has fed and fattened on the delusion that it saved the nation. Its claims to popular support are all based on its loyalty. It sees the reins of government gradually but surely slipping from its grasp, and in its eagerness to retain them it must still make use of the fabrications that were evolved from the brains of unscrupulous politicians for campaign purposes years ago. But such stuff is of no avail now. The party of peace and law are driving this revolutionary organization out of power, and in a few brief years, their lies will be of no avail.

### THE BRIBERY CASES.

The Grand Jury at Harrisburg on Friday last returned true bills against Charles B. Salter, E. J. McCune and William H. Kemble, for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature. A number of members of the Legislature testified that money had been guaranteed them for their votes in favor of the Riot bill. True bills were also found against Charles B. Saltzer, Jesse R. Crawford and Wm. H. Kemble for perjury, and the defendants were ordered to enter bail in $1000 each on this indictment. The Grand Jury has ordered the District Attorney to prepare indictments against Representatives Smith, Petroff, Rumberger, Armstrong and Clarke, for corrupt solicitation. The case of Salter was called for trial before Judge Pearson, in the afternoon, but owing to the absence of certain counsel and want of time at the present term of court, it was postponed with the other Riot Bribery cases until November 17th. Judge Pearson has informed the defendants that additional bail will be required, but he has not yet fixed the amount.

On Saturday there was a recoil, and there was a presentment by the Grand Jury of C. S. Wolf, of Union county, and M. H. Silverthrone and A. M. Short, of Erie county, members of the house of representatives, for conspiracy to advise and promote corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature.

The *Philadelphia Times* says:

The grand jury of Dauphin county has made rather cleaner work of the legislative bribery complaints than was generally anticipated. Some apprehension was intimated by those in charge of the prosecution, that personal or political influences might endanger a searching inquiry by the grand jury, but true bills were found against every person complained of by the Legislative Committee, as fast as the District Attorney furnished them; then came a voluntary presentation, practically an indictment, against Representatives Petroff, Smith, Clark and Rumberger, and yesterday the grand jury finished their labors by presenting bills against Representatives Wolfe, Silverthorn and Short, the chief prosecutors and witnesses against the others. The bills against Representatives Wolf, Silverthorn and Short, were doubtless found in obedience to the severe interpretation of the law by Judge Pearson, by which any proposition to induce legislators to vote or act against their individual convictions, whether a corrupt proposition to purchase a vote, or a trade or bargain or combination of any kind to control legislative action, was held to be corrupt solicitation under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania.

True bills have now been found against fourteen prominent citizens of Pennsylvania for corrupt solicitation, perjury or conspiracy to advise and promote legislative corruption. Of these, seven are members of the present House; one is an ex-Representative; one is an ex-State Treasurer; one is an ex-Lazaretto Physician; one is a bank cashier, and the other three are active and influential citizens in their respective communities. The following is the list:

REPRESENTATIVES INDICTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Emil J. Petroff, Phila. | Charles S. Wolfe, Union. |
| George F. Smith, Phila. | M. H. Silverthorn, Erie. |
| Daniel Clark, Phila. | Alfred Short, Erie. |
| W. F. Rumberger, Armstrong. | |

CITIZENS INDICTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles B. Salter, Phila. | A. W. Leisenring, Carbon. |
| Chris'n Long, Cumb. | E. K. Shoemaker, Dauph. |
| Jesse R. Crawford, Blair. | W. H. Kemble, Phila, |
| Ed. J. McCune, Cumberland. | |

Judge Pearson has fixed the 17th of November for the trial of these indictments, and as each case will be tried separately, unless it be the charge against Messrs. Wolfe, Silverthorn and Short for conspiracy, several weeks must be consumed in disposing of them. There will be an array of the ablest counsel on both sides, and several entirely new questions arising from our new constitution will come up for judicial interpretation for the first time.

It must thus be understood that all the parties implicated, so far, have been indicted. As to the propriety of indicting Wolfe & Co.—members of the Legislature—for playing eaves-dropper, and setting snares for victims, we express no opinion now, but doubt he morality of the practice.

### HAYES' HUMBUGGERY.

We all know that Hayes is a fraud, but not every one knew that he is a humbug as well. That he is a fraud is shown by his having corruptly usurped the Presidential Chair. One instance alone will prove that he is an arrant humbug.

When he came into office he promised Civil Service Reform, and innocent people were glad that at least the corrupt practices under Grant's administration would be abolished, and that respectable men would be appointed to office. They have been disappointed in both respects. The promised Reform is a notorious sham.

And now we have the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 13, 1879.—My Dear General:—I have your note as to the interference of Federal office holders in the Republican County Convention. This is the first I have heard of it. I agree with you, that the interference of public officials with partisan political management ought to be stopped, and the order on the subject be enforced. The truth is, that the less public officers have to do with partisan political management the better it is for the public service and for their party. A public officer can best promote the interest of his party by rendering faithful and efficient service in performing the duties of his office. If you will send me the names of those you complain of, with a brief statement of the facts alleged against them, I will see that the affair is looked into and justice done. I am glad to know that the rule on the subject is more generally complied with as it is better understood, and that the public sentiment sustains it sincerely.

R. B. HAYES.

Nice, but how is it that assessments of officials steadily go on? How is it that despite official orders clerks and other officials at Washington have formed State political associations? And finally, if the order means anything, why does he permit members of his cabinet to neglect their sworn duties and travel through the Union making political speeches? We await an intelligent answer.

The Centennial Anniversary of the battle of Newtown was celebrated at Elmira on the 29th of August. Over 20,000 people were present, on the hill where the battle was fought. A large body of military took part in the proceedings.

Senator George D. Jackson, who has been very ill at his home at Dushore since the adjournment of the legislature, is reported in a fair way for recovery, and his physicians are much encouraged.

General Grant says he will not be a candidate for President unless the Republican party wants him. Quite likely!

The trial of Peter Herdic at Bellefonte last week for obtaining money under false pretense resulted in a verdict of acquittal, but defendant to pay costs. That means he was only a little guilty.

### "OFF YEARS."

That means when the independent voter is abroad,—the year when he considers himself loose from party trammels and votes for whom he pleases. They have it bad in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, and California. In our State Philadelphia and Pittsburg lead off in independent movements. In Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties things politically, are much mixed. Even our ill-natured child—Montour—has caught the infection. But Columbia, the old "Star of the North," will remain firm. True, we have besides our regular nominee for Sheriff A. K. Smith, the Temperance candidate, Aaron Smith; the Greenback—Labor—Reform—National, &c. candidate, Capt. U. H. Ent, the Republican candidate *to come* and—Well, as *independent* candidates, we are told William Miller and C. A. Knorr who were defeated in Convention will run. As to them we can only say that men who submit their claims to the people should abide by their verdict. Maj. Hughes claims to be the "Soldier candidate"—Ent and Knorr were soldiers, and beside the soldier business is "played out." Unless fraud or unfitness be alleged, our nominee should receive the support of every true Democrat. Neither cause has been charged.

### ANOTHER WORD OF WARNING.

Under the above caption the *Perry Democrat* has an article which applies to this county as well as that, and we would call the attention of our readers to it. It is as follows:

How can any party hope to succeed that admits into its confidential councils men who take pay in nearly every compaign to betray the party, to corrupt its voters, who peddle bogus tickets and who do not hesitate to stuff the ballot-boxes at primary elections or receive the votes of men known to belong to the opposition? With such men *aiding* to run a campaign, to advise and consult with such men, to have such men know the ins and outs, the confidential details of the management of a campaign, can there be a very large expectation of a successful termination of the political contest? And in the event of a defeat, which is so likely to happen when spies are freely admitted in the camp, is it not very convenient to have an editor on whom to cast the blame? Would it not be well to *purge* the County Committee before another disaster falls upon the party in this county?

Ex-Judge Stanton, of Lackawanna, has managed to get one nomination and half of another for Assistant Law Judge of that district; but his chief nomination is but one of the rump species and his fraction of a nomination is but the fraction of a fraction of a rump conclave dignified by the title of a convention. The three conventions which have been held in search of an opposition candidate to Judge Hand have accomplished one good, and that is the exposure of the very general crookedness that prevailed in all. Stanton's friends proved pretty conclusively that the Collins nomination went by purchase; the anti-Stanton men proved quite as conclusively that the second or sore-head convention was corruptly made up by Stanton; and both the friends of Collins and Stanton seem to prove that each bought up all they could of the third convention, and that they split the body just on the dividing line where the commercial operators of both sides met and blocked the way for each other. All of these conventions have given most eloquent appeals to the considerate citizens of Lackawanna to elect Judge Hand, and it seems probable that the worst elements of the county will perform that good service for that long bedeviled region.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* shows that that paper is not entirely satisfied with the way things have been done there, and no wonder:

'A private citizen who votes and pays taxes' asks, 'What's the use of delegate elections and holding conventions if three or four office-holders make up a ticket beforehand?' That is one of the questions usually answered by an echo, and in this instance it would be, 'What's the use?' If echo could vary sounds the reply would be, 'No use.' Nine times in ten party conventions do simply what a few men tell them to do. Delegate elections are shams. The power is in the hands of committees who are creatures of the half dozen bosses who rule the 'politics' of Philadelphia. The committee men make and break convention majorities just as they please. If the bosses want a 'white hat' put through, the committee see to it that there are enough of the right sort of credentials' for that. If a 'black hat' is wanted, ditto. So it all gets back to the bosses.

The chief difference between the present occasion and others is that the bosses have been a little more conspicuous than common while making their 'slate,' and they have become conspicuous because of the hot strife for the spoils of three fat offices.

Their whole stock in trade is their belief that the rank and file of the votes will fall into line under the war cry of 'regular nominations,' and vote for any ticket, no matter how bad it may be. This has been, with some notable exceptions, a tolerably sure reliance in the past, and they trust to it for the future. Tickets will be made that way, and delegate elections will continue to be shams, just so long as the masses of the people submit to it, and no longer. The way to stop 'slate' making is to smash the slates.

### The Sprague Scandal.

MRS. SPRAGUE CLANDESTINELY LEAVES CANONCHET.

NEW YORK, September 1.—A special from Narragansett Pier, R. I., states that Mrs. ex-Governor Sprague left her home in Canonchet on Saturday, taking with her her three daughters, and adds: This latest step not only revives the scandal, but presents some new phases of it and freshly kindles public interest as to what the outcome of the whole matter will be. Mrs. Sprague went away, it is understood, without her husband's consent and despite not only his but, as it would seem, other and more potent opposition. It was stated soon after the unhappy lady's return to her home that she was immediately placed under espionage. Though this was denied by various friends of the persons most interested, the belief has been general here that the statement was true and that the surveillance was maintained up to the time of Mrs. Sprague's departure. It is stated that every movement of Mrs. Sprague since the scandal became public, with the notable exception of this unexpected departure, has been made under the direction and at the dictation of Senator Conkling. It is believed here that within a day or two ex Governor Sprague will make a full and explicit statement of his side of the case.

A special to the *Sun* states that Mrs. Sprague left the Canonchet mansion because of ill treatment and violence on the part of her husband, and that she made her escape only by eluding the vigilance of her husband who endeavored to prevent it, and even made an unsuccessful attempt to find her on one of the trains. It is surmised that she left on a steam yacht. Gov. Sprague's son remains with him.

### Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Ky., September 2.—The official vote of Kentucky for governor is as follows: Blackburn (dem.) 125,790; Evans (rep.) 81,882; Cook (greenback,) 18,954. Blackburn's majority 43,917.

The democratic majority four years ago for governor was 36,181.

### Hon. S. J. Randall's Speech at Norristown.

Speaker Randall made a speech at Norristown on Tuesday afternoon at a large Democratic meeting as follows:

Mr. Randall began by saying that before entering upon any subject of public discussion he desired to return his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the county committee in their invitation to have him among the Democrats of the county upon this occasion; and in a brief and desultory manner he would express his opinions in regard to some of the questions which, he believed, were now uppermost in the public mind. He then went on as follows:

The Democratic State platform is so clear in its expressions, has so little ambiguity in its terms, and is withal so comprehensive in its declaration of principles that I might safely rest the issues of the coming contest on what is therein said. By these issues this contest is to be decided. Upon them the Democratic party places its sole dependence, and it is of happy effect that our candidate has always shown and now shows, both by his public and his private life, that he is in exact harmony with those principles. He has said, moreover, that they shall be his guide and his rule of action.

THE ARMY AT THE POLLS.

It seems to me therefore, that when we are appealing to the voters of this Commonwealth all we have to do is to refer them to what the State Convention has said. It may not be inappropriate, however, to go a little further and elaborate upon some of the leading points at issue. The great and overshadowing issue between the two contending parties is whether or not the army shall be used to subvert the will of the people. The Democratic party has declared that no longer shall the army be used to control the depositing and receiving of ballots at the polls, but that the elections must be free and no man shall be hindered from exercising his sovereign right in casting his ballot.

I need not go back to ancient history to look for proof of the danger to be feared from a standing army; nor need I turn over many of the pages in modern history. It is unnecessary to look further back than our own history as an independent nation reaches. In the Declaration of Independence complaint was made of the use of a standing army against individual right, and it protested against its further maintenance among the people without their consent. Mr. Adams gave the country to understand that there was more to fear from a standing army than from any other encroachment upon a people's rights, and Mr. Hamilton carefully avoided in every sentence of his writings anything that could be construed as giving the least encouragement for the conferring upon the administration of power to use a standing army in time of peace for such purposes as controlling the polls during an election.

MILITARY AND MARSHALS.

We are at direct issues with the Republicans in this respect. They are the aiders and abettors of this unlawful use of the army, and it is their only hope. The American people, seeking an economical government, have determined upon a change in the administration of public affairs, and the last resting place of the Republicans is the use of the army. This issue we are bound to stand upon. We have said that the army shall not come near the polls; the military shall not be allowed to interfere with the sacred right of casting a free ballot.

We have said more. It is our determination that the appointment of United States Marshals with no other object than to hinder citizens from exercising their constitutional rights shall no longer be submitted to. I speak from personal experience when I say that at the last election seven hundred and fifty of these deputy marshals were appointed in the Eastern district of the State, at enormous expense to the Federal Government, for the purpose of intimidating the voters in my own district—a place as peaceful then as now and as quiet and orderly as this assemblage. But that district, true to the record which extends from the period of my early manhood, stood unwavering still and showed its fidelity by an increased majority.

A Democratic Congress found a system in the choice of jurymen, by which men utterly incompetent were placed upon juries to decide upon questions of property and life, and a Democrat seldom gained admission into the jury-box. But in the fight to remedy this abuse the Congress gained a signal victory, and good men, instead of the ignorant and depraved, can be got to take men's causes into their hands. Hayes has signed the bill, and we have decided not to give one dollar for the employment of partisan marshals, and, so help me God, I hope we shall remain steadfast to the end.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.

Another issue that you will more readily understand is the economical administration of the government, which is just as necessary to the well being of a community as well-directed industry is to the private citizen. The citizen who squanders his own money, however, has only himself to blame, but the public officer who has the spending of your money and mine should have all his acts most carefully scrutinized. Such scrutiny has been badly needed over the Republican party, for its tendency has been in the direction of extravagance.

I may again refer to the Declaration of Independence, pointing out the passage which says that the King had sent hordes of office-holders to prey upon the people. How truly may the same be said now, when there are a hundred thousand office-holders under the Federal Government. I give you my word, from my experience at Washington, that if any good business man among you were conducting the same affairs, he could do the work thoroughly with half of that number.

It is the proud boast of the Republican party that the marked signs of returning prosperity in the country are due to the resumption of specie payments, which that party claim to have been instrumental in bringing about. We claim that the revival now so perceptible is not at all due to the resumption, but rather that resumption is the natural consequence of a start on the return to prosperity. Let me tell you what has caused this start, and is now keeping the ball rolling. First, the economy of the Forty-fourth Congress. During the four years that the Democrats have had control of the lower house they effected a saving of $84,000,000 in comparison with the total of appropriations made during the previous years of Republican control.

But I may give as the main cause of this returning prosperity the fact that for some time the value of our exports has been growing larger and larger in excess of the value of our imports. The excess for the last four years amounts to about $100,000,000, and I state this without consideration of any of the coin shipments to and fro. Judging from the condition of the crops abroad and of those at home, we may expect this state of things to continue. We are advised that the yield of the grain-growing countries of Europe is far behind the average this year. In this country, thank God, we have plenty, and so much to spare that there is every prospect of our own growing richer and richer. A nation that exports more than it imports gradually becomes prosperous, and this has been the road to the equalization of the paper money to the coin of the country. The resumption against which we Democrats voted, has had nothing to do with bringing about the present state of things. It would have been just as wise a thing for Congress to legislate resumption. History proves what I say.

CIVIL SERVICE AND THE RIOT BILL.

We are advised that the Republican party is in favor of civil service. I believe civil service to be essential to good administration. Mr. Hayes, in various ways, has declared that he would adhere to the civil service rules adopted by Congress. And how has he done it? Would you believe it—fifty-six men holding prominent public positions under the government, who were either directly or indirectly implicated in the frauds perpetrated in South Carolina and Louisiana, by which a President was foisted into the White House, although never elected!

I cannot dwell too strongly upon the issue of the coming election. You are all aware of the doings of the last Legislature. You are familiar with the character of the riot bill, which proposed to take $4,000,000 of your money to reimburse certain citizens of this Commonwealth for property destroyed in the riots of July, 1877. Now, if I am correctly informed, two millions, or at most two and a half millions, would be quite adequate to meet that loss, and yet you citizens of Montgomery county have been called upon not only to pay damages for which you are nowise responsible, but to pay double the amount of an equitable claim. If the people of this Commonwealth shall by their votes declare themselves in favor of a Democratic ticket they will never again hear of such claims as this, but if they once more allow the success of those who for twenty years have controlled the treasury and almost confiscated the State property they will have no one but themselves to blame. The only way to prevent a continuance of the existing evils is to select the candidate of the party which by its platform is pledged to an economical administration.

I did not intend to take up so much of the time of this preliminary organizing meeting. I believe in organization. I remember when Montgomery gave decided Democratic majorities. I knew this county to roll up her one thousand majority, and I believe you can approach that again. Last year you were unfortunate, but I trust you will return to the work of old times, especially when the great issue of 1880 comes up—when fraud shall be done, and when no longer a man shall hold the White House in violation of justice, to the disgrace of the American name, and, I may say, to the disgrace of the world.

### The Eight to Seven Vote.

MR. JUSTICE MILLER ADMITS THAT HE VOTED AGAINST THE FACTS.

Among the national celebrities who are at Block Island, is Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States supreme court, and a member of the Eight to Seven electoral commission which installed R. B. Hayes in the presidency. On every test question before the commission Justice Miller voted with the Republicans, refusing to go behind the returns in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, and supporting every other measure of the Republican majority for reversing the verdict of the people and depriving Mr. Tilden of the seat to which he had been chosen. In person, Judge Miller is a stout, powerfully built man, with swarthy countenance, strongly marked features, and the careless dress and free off-hand manners of a prosperous Western farmer or merchant. He speaks his mind clearly and without emphasis.

On Friday morning, August 15, the judge made one of a party of four on the balcony of the Ocean View hotel—Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, of Louisville, Mr. Wm. G. McHenry, formerly proprietor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and a correspondent of the *Sun* (who had been previously introduced to Judge Miller as such), making up the group, which was afterward joined by Judge Blodgett of the United States district court of Chicago. The conversation turned upon Mr. Tilden's canvass for the presidency, and Judge Miller, expressed his belief that Mr. Tilden knew more about the cipher dispatches than he had yet admitted. He also said that Mr. Tilden, while now making political capital by antagonizing Tammany hall, had formerly worked with that organization, and had been intimately associated with it as chairman of the Democratic state committee when the great frauds of 1868 were perpetrated. He then said:

"I have met Mr. Tilden only once in the past sixteen years. That was at Saratoga last summer, when he occupied a cottage near my place of residence, and passed me frequently. I thought of speaking to him once or twice, but did not know how he might take it in view of my position toward his claims to the matter of the electoral tribunal. I think that he unquestionably tried to buy that elector in Oregon—that the $8,000 which was transferred by telegraph for that purpose came out of his pocket. I think also that money was raised, with his knowledge for the purpose of buying one of the returning boards, and that only his characteristic hesitation prevented his using that method of securing the board. On the other hand, it may be said of him that he honestly thought himself elected and entitled to the votes of the two Southern states which the tribunal decided against him. He was elected in Louisiana—that is, he got eight or ten thousand more actual votes there than Hayes. In the event of his success next year I think he will make a good president. He is a man of great ability, unwearied pertinacity and extraordinary courage. He cannot be bullied by the politicians or office seekers. He has made an excellent governor of New York, and has shown administrative and executive powers of a high order. He is old and rich, and has no temptation to abuse the powers of his office, while he has every inducement to give the country a good administration, one which will enure to his fame and obliterate in a measure the scandals which have attached to his name."

"What do you think of the results of the extra session?" was asked.

"I think that both parties made mistakes, and that the Republicans would have done better had they given up the army at the polls, and in fact conceded everything except the supervisors' law. On that they could have made an excellent fight without giving their opponents the chance of raising the cry against military interference with elections. The disgrace of the grand back down, however, rested with the Democrats. Thurman in the Senate and Ewing in the House could have prevented the extra session easily, had they minded to, and the responsibility for it in a good measure rested with them. It has injured Thurman greatly and considerably diminished whatever chances he might have had for the Presidency."

Concerning Secretary Sherman's canvess and the efforts he is said to be making to obtain the Republican nomination, the judge said:

"It does not follow because a man is secretary of the treasury and makes use of the great power and patronage of his office, that he is necessarily going to succeed in the race for the nomination. Two former secretaries, James Guthrie and Salmon P. Chase, in turn did what Mr. Sherman is now charged with doing, and yet they signally failed when the time came."


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

## STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

TO THEIR MANY COUNTY FRIENDS TO VISIT THEIR

## GREAT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

during the continuance of the State Fair, to be held in this city, from September 8th to the 20th.

We shall daily place on exhibition

NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN

**SILKS,**
**SATINS,**
**VELVETS,**
**DRESS GOODS,**
**BLACK GOODS,**
**HOSIERY,**

AND

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

SELECTED IN EUROPE BY OUR OWN BUYERS.

The attractions we shall offer cannot fail to be of as much interest to every lady as the exhibits at the State Fair.

We respectfully invite attention to our importation of

## DURABLE BLACK SILKS,

Made especially to meet the wants of the season; WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK OR CUT.

WE RECOMMEND

**OUR ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILK**

FOR SOLIDITY OF WEAR.

They are so spun as to avoid wearing shiny under fair usage.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TAPPISSIER'S BLACK SILKS, Velvet Finish, 6 qualities | PONSON'S BLACK SILKS, Soft and Fine to the touch, 10 qualities. | BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, Rich and Elegant for Dresses. |
| BELLON'S BLACK SILKS, For Elegance and Durability, 14 qualities. | HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, In many qualities. | BLACK SILK ARMURES AND REPS, New and pleasing effects |
| HAMOT'S HAND-SPUN BLACK SILKS, For Solidity of Wear, 5 qualities. | ZURICH MEDIUM BLACK GROS GRAINS AND FRISANS | BLACK DAMASSE BRODERIE, Soft and Full to the Touch, 24 inches wide |
| GIRAUD'S BLACK SILKS, Full Rounded Cord, 5 qualities. | BLACK SATIN DE LYON, Specially Favored in Paris for Dresses, | &c., &c., &c. |

## COLORED SILKS,

***IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ZURICH SILKS, 17, 18 and 20 inches wide. | WHITE SILKS, Selected with the greatest care. | WHITE SATINS, For dresses and trimmings. |
| LYONS DRESS SILKS, 18, 20 and 22 inches wide. | RICH WHITE FANCY SILKS, Large collection of new designs. | LYONS AND GERMAN FANCY SILKS, New and pleasing effects. |
| | | BROCADED VELVETS, |

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will be found the latest styles in

ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
GERMAN,

**DRESS FABRICS.**

**Prices are at the lowest point.**

Prudent housekeepers, by securing their present or near future supplies at the earliest possible moment will effect a considereble saving in the prices of

**BLANKETS,**
**COMFORTABLES,**
**CANTON FLANNELS,**
**FLANNELS,**
**AND MUSLINS,**

We earnestly advise all consumers to take advantage of the necessarily short time that our stock of goods can be kept at the present low prices.

## STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE C. SCOTT, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George C. Scott, late of Catawissa, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

J. K. ROBINS,
Catawissa,
Administrator.

BRAWN, Att'y.
sept. 5, 6w.

FARMS MINNESOTA DAKOTA HOMES
OVER 1,000,000 ACRES OF
FINE FARMING LANDS
IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA,
For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R.R. CO., At from $3 to $6 per Acre, and on liberal terms. These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the North-West, and are equally well adapted to the growth of other grain, vegetables, etc. The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness.
They are Free from Incumbrance.
Guide Book, Maps, etc., containing full information, sent free.
CHAS. E. SIMMONDS, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Offices C. & N.W. R'y Co., CHICAGO, ILL.
Mention this paper in writing.
W. S. T. P. R. R.

Sept. 5, 79.-13w

COLUMBIA YARNS
THE BEST.
EVERY HANK CONTAINS A SLIP WITH THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK.

CALL FOR THE
Columbia Yarns
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY
H. J. Clark & Son,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

aug. 29, 1m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between L. Gross and M. Gross of Bloomsburg, under the firm of Gross & Bro., was dissolved on the 2nd day of August last by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm to remain in the hands of L. Gross by whom the business will be carried on.

L. GROSS,
M. GROSS.

aug. 29, 3w.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.



# Notice!

*In the face of everything,* Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

# Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

# Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

# Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

May 2. 79-6m.



THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS
NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

# THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1879


### Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

| | NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation Train,..... | | 7.38 A. M. |
| Mail Train ..... | 7.38 A. M | 4.49 P. M |
| Fast Train ..... | 12.00 M. | 11.45 A.M |
| Express Train ..... | 6.56 P. M. | |

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

| | NORTH. | SOUTH |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation Train ..... | 6.28 A. M. | 7.26 P. M. |
| Regular Express ..... | 4.06 P. M. | 11.45 A. M. |

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

### STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

### MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are so many delinquents on our list that we are again compelled to make an appeal to all who owe on subscription or book account, to pay up. Statements of book accounts have been sent out by mail, and bills for subscription are being sent out each week in the papers, and this will be continued until all who are indebted to us in any way, shall have received notice. We do not go to this trouble and expense just for amusement, but because we have a large amount standing out, and *we need the money*. Do not throw your bill aside as a matter that can be attended to at any time, but settle it at once, and save us the trouble of sending you another notice, and yourselves the annoyance of being dunned. It gives us no pleasure to dun those who owe us, but as those whom we owe have no hesitancy in asking for their pay, we are compelled to urge prompt payments to us in order that we may pay our own bills. Of course, the above is not intended for any one but those who have received notices. tf.

Espy has a brass band. Happy Espy!

Mrs Dr. Hood of Washington is visiting friends in town.

M. M. Brobst of Catawissa was foreman of the Grand Jury.

The public schools opened on Monday with a large attendance.

J. L. Richardson has removed from town to a farm near Danville.

Mrs. Mary Reichart of Leighton, Iowa, is visiting friends in this county.

I. W. McKelvy's store will be closed on the 9th, the day of inspection.

There was quite an agricultural display in front of the Court House this week.

The Montour Co. Democrats have nominated Jacob Shelhart for Sheiff.

The Greenbackers of Centre county have endorsed D. O. Barr for State treasurer.

L. E. Waller and party landed safely on the other side of the Atlantic in good time.

Repairs have been made to some pavements on Third Street that needed them badly.

The Methodist Congregation and Sunday School had a pleasant picnic at Rupert last Friday.

M. W. Nuss' little daughter, Mary has been admitted to the School for deaf mutes at Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. H. McKinney and daughter returned last Saturday from the sea shore where they spent several weeks.

A. T. Goldbeck Esq., of Philadelphia a lawyer of considerable reputation and fine ability was in town on Saturday on legal business.

Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Sunday next at 10.30 a. m., with the Holy Communion, and 7.30 in the evening.

The regular meeting of the Bar Association will be held at the Law Library next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Two Frenchmen accompanied by two Russian bears passed through the streets on Wednesday. The bears were well trained, and evidently had more intelligence than their masters.

Samuel Yorks, president of the 1st National Bank of Danville, died in Washington City last week. He had been feeble for a long time. The funeral took place at Danville on Friday.

Miss Ella Unger of Danville, who personated "Josephine" in "Pinafore" at the Opera House recently, was a guest for some time at the City Hotel.

Daniel and Abram Snyder who were arrested for conspiracy last week, had a hearing before Esq. Brower on Saturday, and were discharged there being no evidence to bind them over.

If Hayes' order about Civil Service Reform means anything, P. M. Beckley had better step down and out. He has owned and run the rickety Republican machine in this county ever since he has been Postmaster.

Dr. A. Robeth, a celebrated optician and oculist, of Philapelphia has been in town for the past few days. He will remain until this Friday evening. All in need of his services will do well to call on him at the Exchange Hotel.

Messrs. L. Wintersteen and Robert Buckingham were admitted to the Bar on Monday last. The former was a student of Col. S. Knorr and he latter of C. G. Barkley. We are informed that they passed an excellent examination. They have our best wishes for success in their chosen profession.

Prof. Belletti the great magician, and Miss Neva Haydn, the wonderful pianist, will give entertainments at the Opera House this Friday and Saturday evening. It is a first class performance, and every body should attend.

FOR SALE.—Several good houses and lots in the town of Bloomsburg Pa. Inquire of Michael F. Eyerly at the office of Freeze and Eyerly, Bloomsburg.

Aug. 22 3-w*

Jurors were discharged on Wednesday morning, all the criminal cases having been disposed of. It is very creditable to a county having over 30,000 inhabitans that the crimes committed from May to September can be disposed of in court in less than three days.

The Town Council have made a new contract with the Gas Company for lighting the streets all night, for five years from September 1, 1879. It will cost $768 a year, or only a little over a third more than we have been paying for about half as much light. The petition asking for this change was signed by a large number of citizens representing fully two-thirds of the taxes. It is a wise action on the part of the authorities.

The Democrats of Columbia county have nominated a candidate for Sheriff who had been defeated for the nomination three times. He took his defeats like a good Democrat, gave the successful nominees a hearty support, and now he reaps the reward of his fidelity.—*Clinton Democrat.*

On Saturday last the mill and farm belonging to the estate of Peter Ent, located in Orange township were sold by the Administrator, Capt. U. H. Ent, to Sheriff Hoffman for $8,500. —ab ut half of their appraised value. It does not follow, however, that the buiver and seller will exchange residences.

The Hughesville *Enterprise* says that the Muncy Creek rail road is going to destruction, and wants it sold. In passing up the road a few days since we saw their passenger coach standing at the junction with the Reading Road. We were informed that the road owns but that one passenger car, and that is hardly fit for the accommodation of cattle. Evidently something ought to be done with this road.

For the information of the public we would say that Col. Stead the Commander of the 12th Regiment will issue an order that no stands for the sale of merchandise will be permitted in his camp or on the grounds; all civilians will leave the camp before 8 o'clock p. m. of each evening and his command will hold dress parade on Market square at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. It would be well for all persons to take note of these orders.—*Republican*

At the annual election of the lot holders of Rosemont Cemetery between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 1st the following persons were elected managers for the ensuing year: D. J. Waller, J. G. Freeze, S. Knorr, I. W. Hartman, L. B. Rupert, J. K. Grotz, P. Unangst, Wm. Neal, S. H. Miller, C. B. Brockway and J. J. Brower.

An adjourned court has been ordered for Tuesday Oct. 21st for the trial of the Goodman vs. Sanger and Bookes vs. Danville Boro' case as well as for the transaction of other appropriate business. A venire of 36 jurors has been ordered. The expenses of the two certified cases do not fall upon this county.

On September first the *Daily Intelligencer* of Lancaster entered upon its sixteenth volume This paper although it has always been one of the best in appearance as well as one of the most ably edited in the state has been much improved in every way.

What is the matter with the imitation statesman and editor of Danville? Is the "Fuss and Feathers" trash called out by the fact that Bloomsburg was selected for the inspection instead of Danville, or is he disappointed because he has not been invited to deliver his *celebrated* European lecture before the troops? It is quite likely that the inspection will be held just the same as though our preparations met with the hearty approval of the distinguished traveller and statesman of the *Intelligencer*.

The Montgomery county Commissioners have resolved to call in all county bonds on the first day of April, 1880, and reissue new coupon bonds payable at any time within ten years, at 5 per cent, interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October yearly. All bondholders who hold bonds of the issues of 1868, 1870, 1874 and 1876 are to have the preference in exchanging the same.

Why cannot our Commissioners do the same? The credit of our County is excellent, and if the Government can refund at a premium at four per cent, and the State and other counties at five per cent, we certainly should be able to do so.

### FESTIVAL.

There will be a festival in the grove at Orangeville on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, September 12th and 13th A supper will be provided by the ladies from 3 p. m. to 10 p. m. Two cornet bands will be in attendance viz: Orangeville and Buckhorn. Let everybody come and enjoy this grand festival. The object of th is festival is to meet a debt on the M. E. Parsonage.

T. O. CLEES,
Pastor of M. E. Church.

NEW LAW IN REFERENCE TO POOR DIRECTORS.—By the provisons of a new law the county auditors are required to audit the accounts of the directors of the poor. By the same law applicants for relief from the poor directors are no longer required to procure certificates of their poverty from a justice of the peace. Their own personal application is now sufficient to get admission to the almshouse or relief from the directors of the poor.

### DECORATE YOUR HOUSES.

The committee on decoration appointed at a meeting held at the Exchange Hotel, respectfully request the citizens of Bloomsburg to decorate their dwellings and places of business with flags &c. on Monday morning next and continue the same until Tuesday evening. Those having flags that they do not intend to use will please report to the undersigned.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Chairman Com.

George Risewick died at his residence on First Street on last Monday morning. His health had been very poor for some time. The funeral took place from the house on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Risewick was well known here and universally liked for his many good qualities. Mrs. Risewick died a few years ago, and now two young children are left entirely desolate. It is supposed that they will have some means left them. May the Protector of the helpless watch over them!

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Monday last Sheriff Hoffman made the following sales:

The hotel and rear lot of John Laycock to I. S. Kuhn, for the former $3900 and for the latter $600.

Lot, house, &c., of G. A. Potter to the Bloomsburg Saving Fund Association for $10,-00.

Lot, house, &c., of G. A. Potter and D. J. Waller to the same for $20.00.

The real estate of Henry Helwig sold to M. G. Hughes for $5,00.

The sales for the other properties advertised were either stayed, or continued until Saturday.

When such a sleepy old town as Northumberland feels the revival of business, times must certainly be getting better. A special correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot says: "Last evening at a general mass meeting of the citizens of this burg it was moved and carried, amid general excitement and universal approval, that the car shops situated here and for some time not in operation be purchased by the citizens and presented to Messrs. G. M. Lockard & Co., of Bloomsburg.

The news of this movement spread like wild fire, and soon on every hand were to be seen the greatest manifestations of approval. Bon fires illuminated the town from every quarter and the air was heavy with the roar of cannon and firearms. At 11 o'clock p. m. the laboring classes turned out in a gorgeous torch-light procession. They took it as a herald of better times and rejoiced exceedingly over the event."

We are not informed whether or not the Lockard Bros. have accepted the above proposition. While not wishing any ill fortune to the "Ancient borough," we sincerely hope that the works will not be removed from here. They give employment to a large number of our men, and naturally benefit our entire community. A little more public spirit on the part of our moneyed men would not only retain such enterprises, but would attract others here.

The Republican County Convention will be held on the 22d inst. If there are enough delegates present it will be held at the Opera House; otherwise the deliberations will take place in the back room at the post office.

### FRAUDS ON THE MAILS.

Publishers after September 1st will not be permitted to use the exceptional advantages given to them by the law so as to defraud the postal department by mailing as sample copies extra numbers of their publications ordered by advertisers, or by campaign committees, or by other persons, to be sent to specified addresses and apparently intended, from the nature of their contents or of marked portions thereof, to the business, political or personal interests of the person or persons ordering the same. Such copies are third class matter and must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof. Any person who shall conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class and deposit for conveyance by mail, at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penalty of ten dollars.

### BUCKHORN FESTIVAL.

Buckhorn, September, 1, 1879.

Dear Editors:—The festival as located in your valuable paper for this place by the M. E. Church, was a grand success. The supper being the first feature of the evening was such a one as is seldom partaken of, too much cred it can not be given to the "cooks." About two hundred persons can testify to its merits, for that many or more partook. Your genial townsman C. Tecker, was present and ground out one hundred quarts of ice cream for us, and the fact that it was all eaten proves the quality. The cakes were the finest in appearance numbers and taste imaginable. Among them were noticed one given by Clark Roat which cost about three dollars and weighed twelve pounds. This cake was as nice and as good as it was large. Another noticeable thing was "H. M. S. Pinafore," built and fully rigged by Mr. John Prout. The occasion was enlivened by good music from our band, which was appreciated by such a crowd of people as we seldom see at any gathering. Good order was maintained throughout. The receipts were one hundred eighty five dollars and seven cents ($185.07), expenses fifty-four dollars and fifty one cents, ($54.51). The members take this opportunity to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to any and all who aided in making this undertaking such a success.

"MEMBER."

FOR SALE.—A 4 A fount of 25 line wood letter in excellent condition, at a low price. We offer it for sale because we have two fonts nearly alike and need but one. For inspection at the COLUMBIAN office.

tf.

### GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully report that we have, pursuant to our required duties calmly and deliberately investigated all the Bills of Indictment presented for our consideration and have passed upon them according to their merits.

That we have examined the public buildings and found the Grand Jury Room badly ventilated and would recommend that another window be put in the north side of the same.

The roof of the new Jail is in a leaky condition and needs repairs to prevent damage to the building. A ventilation pipe should be put in the cess pool of the same to carry off the foul air, which now returns to the building causing a stench which in a short time will make the place almost untenable. Also the water closets for the convenience of the Court House should be looked after and disinfectants furnished to be thrown into the Vaults occasionally to destroy the effluvia arising from them.

These recommendations we make for the good of the buildings and in the interest of health. We call attention to these matters and most respectfully subm it this our report.

M. M. BROBST, Foreman
of Grand Jury.

Sept 3d 1879.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

### MIFFLIN ITEMS.

On the 30th of August the Lutheran Sunday School of this place held a pic nic in the beautiful grove of Emanuel Stout. The day being fine the picnic proved a grand success. In the morning the crowd that had collected at the Sunday School were formed in line and proceeded to the grove. The procession was led by the Falls City Drum Corps. There were quite a number of wagons in the line and they were all trimmed up with spruce so that they presented quite a holiday appearance. In one wagon there was thirteen young girls dressed in white representing the thirteen original States. This wagon carried a banner on which there was a life size portrait of Washington. When the school arrived at the grove they were met by another school and the two joined together to pass away the day in quiet enjoyment. Over 500 persons were supplied with a good dinner. During the day speeches were made in behalf of the Sunday School, "The Patriotic Order Sons of America," and the Gospel Temperance Union by the Revs. Shadow and Bodine.

Our well known friend G. B. Swank of this place left on Saturday for Swanksville where he expects to attend School the ensuing term. We wish him success as we know him to be worthy of it.

John Wolf of your town who was formerly for many years Superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday School of this place visited the School last Sunday and received a warm welcome. Everybody being pleased to see and meet their old Superintendent. Z. U.

### THE MONTH OF AUGUST AT CATAWISSA.

The following is the meteorological Summary or record of the weather at Catawissa during the month of August 1879, compiled from observations by W. G. Yetter.

Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and elevation.—Highest pressure on the 1st 30, 182 inches; lowest on the 24th 29. 713 inches; monthly range, 0.469; average for the month 29.965 inches.

Temperature of the air.—Highest temperature on the 2nd 88½ degrees; lowest on the 10th 48½ degrees; monthly range 40 degrees; average tempe rature for the month 70-3 degrees; average for same month in previous year 1878 71.7 degrees, greatest daily range on the 31st 30 degrees; and the least daily range on the 18th, 2½ degrees.

Moisture.—Mean relative humidity 77 per cent; number of days on which rain fell 11; amount of rain fall 2.93 inches; rainfall during same month in previous year 1878 2.41 inches.

Wind—The prevailing wind was from the North and the highest hourly velicity during the month was 29 miles from the Southeast on the 16th inst.

Thunder Storms occurred on the 3d, 4th and 16 insts; slight frosts were reported on the 10th inst.

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in his borough or township.

tf.

### MILITARY MATTERS.

Col Caldwell has just issued general order No 3, in which he calls attention to the inspection order. He says: "Too much care cannot be taken to maintain the reputation for 'solidity' and soldierly bearing already established. The minutest details relating to equipment and discipline should be rigidly enforced. All officers will appear in full state uniform." The following staff appointments are announced: First Lieutenant, O C Kubach, adjutant; First Lieutenant B Bryson McCool quartermaster; Captain Wm Gable, commissary; Captain Harry W Morgan, paymaster; Major E S Robins, surgeon; First Lieutenant Charles T Palmer, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant S S Chevers, Chaplain; H C Boyer sergeant major, James R Deegan quartermaster sergeant; E A Kline, commissary sergeant; Wm Taylor drum major. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. "The commanding officers of the regiment takes this opportunity to thank the officers of this command for the uniform courtesy they have always shown him. During the five years that he has had the honor to command the 7th regiment he has had your support. In the future as in the past he will bend every effort to subserve not only the interests of his command, but the interests of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He asks your earnest and cheerful co operation." Capt Wetherill, of the Light Infantry, has determined not to have a poor report for his company at the Bloomsburg inspection, and all members who do not attend the intervening drills will be dishonorably discharged. Extra drills will take place beginning on Friday night. Gowen guards had a full dress inspection last evening. The Guards have commenced brightening up and will open the inspector's eyes also. Both companies will be in fine condition.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

Attention all!—Mr L Gross has returned from the City with a full line of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at such low prices that all will be astonished. If you wish to secure a bargain go to the New York Clothing Store, two doors above the City Hotel.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met on Monday at 10 o'clock. His Honor, Judge Elwell and associates Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman on the bench.

The constables made their returns. Michael Walter, G W Foster and Chas R Housel were appointed tip staves for the first week and Evan C Jones and Elijah Shutt for second week. Henry Geese and Samuel Heacock traverse jurors were excused.

Com vs Jeremiah Houck. Recognizance of defendant and John W Shuman each in sum of $500 taken for appearance at next term of Court.

Petition of J L Tronsoe for discharge under the insolvent laws presented and Court fixed first day of next term for a hearing.

Michael Sullivan to the use of Ed Murphy vs Conyngham and Centralia Poor District. Judgement reversed by agreement.

Order for sale of Leonard Adams' estate continued.

Estate of Hiram Longer deceased, sale set aside.

Auditor's report in William Milligan's estate confirmed nisi.

Return of sale in Estate of Mary Gorrell confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report in Sheriff's sale of real estate of Moore Creveling confirmed nisi.

Exceptions to Auditor's report of the estate of Jacob Bomboy confirmed nisi.

Report of the sale of real estate of Hugh Shlutz deceased, confirmed nisi.

Partition in estate of Andrew G ingles confirmed nisi.

Partition in the estate of Sarah A. Pealer confirmed nisi.

Appeal filed by leave of Court to the finding of two justices in a pauper case between Danville and Mahoning twp., and the township of Catawissa.

Auditor's report in the Sheriff's Sale of the estate of Solomon Yeager confirmed nisi.

Com vs William Walp. The defendant and Aaron Kelchner, each held in the sum of $300 for the appearance of defendant at next term.

Petition for partition of Real Estate of Benj Miller of Catawissa township, awarded.

Estate of Abraham Yoder. Petition for sale of real estate awarded.

Auditor's report in estate of Lydia Yohe confirmed nisi.

Estate of Anthony Snyder. Petition to sell real estate awarded.

Estate of John Ent. Petition to sell real estate awarded.

Com vs Mary Platt. Charge shooting at a person with intent to kill and Assault and Battery. Jury find the defendant not guilty of the first count but guilty of second. Court sentenced her to pay a fine of 10.00 and costs of prosecution.

J. G. Freeze, E R Ikler and L T Thompson, Esqs., were appointed a committee to examine Robert Buckingham and L. S. Wintersteen, two applicants for admission to practice as attorneys.

Com vs Sarah Hopper. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Not a true bill and prosecutor pay the costs.

An adjourned Court for the trial of the cases of Goodman vs Sanger, and Brooks vs the Boro of Danville was ordered for Tuesday October 21, and a venire of 36 jurors was ordered.

Com vs G L Kostenbander. Catching fish by other devices than hook and line. Verdict of jury guilty on second count.

Com vs Isaac Thompson. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor Jacob L. Shuman to pay costs.

I L Edwards, Charles Gibbons and Peter Kase were appointed viewers for a road in Fishingcreek twp., near A. J. Kline.

Sale of the estate of E. A. Bucksalew confirmfirmed nisi.

Scott vs Stohner. Reasons for a new trial overruled and judgment affirmed.

Return of sales of estates of John Gulliver and Peter Ent. Confirmed nisi.

Petition of lunacy of Lloyd Kressler. Inquest awarded to be held at the Court House on the 10th, before Judge Krickbaum.

Com vs Margaret Brogen. Assault and Battery. Continued to next term.

Com vs Emanuel Ashton. Maliciously throwing down a fence. Not a true bill and prosecutor Alex Earnest to pay costs.

David Yost, L M Creveling and John Rhinard appointed viewers of a road in Benton twp near R. H Davis.

Com vs Elijah Albertson and Gilbert Hess, supervisors of Sugarloaf twp. Charge, not opening a new road. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each and the costs of prosecution.

Com vs David S Hower, forcible entry and detainer. Not a true bill and prosecutor W L Everly to pay costs.

Com vs Chas R McAnall, fornication and bastardy. Defendant pleads guilty.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000 Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

tf

### COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Convention met, pursuant to a call, on Saturday August 30, 1879, and was called to order by Rev. O. D. S. Barclay, who read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. Minutes of last convention were read, and also the call for this. On motion, Rev. Barclay was continued as Chairman, and M. P. Lutz as Secretary.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Mitchell J. L. Richardson and Prof. F. P. Manhart, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

On motion it was agreed that the nominations be made in open convention.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in view of the unspeakable evils flowing from the use of strong drink, the waste of property, the loss of life, the corruption of morals, the disorders in society, it is the policy and the duty of the State, not only to restrict as heretofore, but to entirely prevent its sale as a beverage.

*Resolved*, That the example of various local communities, and of the State of Maine, shows that the open sale of liquor can be suppressed by wise legislation and faithful administration.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the passage by the legislature of Pennsylvania of the law recommended by the State Temperance Convention of April last, and that we are, meanwhile, in favor of applying vigorously to the liquor traffic all restrictions contained in the existing laws.

*Resolved* That it is of the utmost importance to have men in public office who will support a prohibitory law, and will faithfully enforce all the restrictive legislation we now possess.

*Resolved*, Therefore, that we will nominate a county ticket to be presented to the voters of Columbia County, and we earnestly urge all lovers of their country and haters of vice, to join with us in supporting it.

*Resolved*, That we appoint a delegate to the State Temperance Convention to be held at Altoona, September 23.

*Resolved*, That we appoint a standing committee, consisting of one member from each voting district in the county.

*Resolved*, That we extend a vote of thanks to the newspapers which have kindly published the call for this convention.

*Resolved*, That we give our thanks to the proprietors of the hall where we meet for their kindness in affording us the use of it.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted, after which the following candidates were nominated:

Aaron Smith, of Hemlock township, was nominated as candidate for Sheriff.

Dr. L. B. Kline, of Catawissa, was nominated for Coroner.

Aaron Kester, of Mt. Pleasant, was nominated for Jury Commissioner.

A county Standing Committee was then elected.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The success of the temperance cause depends upon the enlightenment of the people;

*Resolved*, That this convention urge upon all friends of temperance the duty of circulating temperance literature.

*Resolved*, That this convention recommend the circulation of the Bloomsburg *Journal*, a paper published in our county and devoted to the advancement of temperance principles.

J. L. Richardson was appointed delegate to the State convention.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell pronounced Bedediction and the convention adjourned.

M. P. LUTZ,
Secretary.

### Left Alone to Die.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., Aug. 26, 1879.

On Aug. 23, the *Times* published the following item, under date of Tunkhannock:

A young man about twenty years of age came to this place in May last, and registered at the Keeler house as Harry Dalton, Philadelphia. Mr. Dalton was quite feeble, evidently suffering with consumption. Some two weeks later he was taken down and unable to leave his room. He has since been removed to a quiet private house on Slocum street, where he is now confined to his bed, unable to speak above a whisper. Nothing is known as to his relatives or friends, nor does he care to say anything in relation thereto. Why is this? is the question with Tunkhannock people.

Mr. Dalton came here on the 28th of May. He was without money, and a sufficient sum was soon raised to make him comfortable. His gentlemanly manners and his pitiful story of sickness made many friends for him who were willing to contribute to his wants. When asked concerning his relations his reply was that he had none. His father had owned and lived upon a plantation near New Orleans, so he said, but both father and mother had died with yellow fever in 1873, when he was sent to Baltimore, Md. While there a guardian was appointed for him, but the guardian and he did not agree, and he had for the past two years been traveling for a drug firm in New York. He would be 21 years old about the 1st of September next, when he would come into possession of the property now in the hands of his guardian. He only asked to live until that time. He was first taken sick at Altoona in December 1878. From there he went to Lewisburg, where he boarded for a time, thence to Bloomsburg, Mauch Chunk and from there to Tunkhannock, where he broke entirely down and consigned himself to the charities of the people.

Such was the story told by the young man when pressed for facts in regard to his life. The little item in the *Times* set people to thinking and there was a suspicion that all was not right. On Sunday Dr. F. D. Brewster informed Dalton that he could live but a short time and he had better prepare for the worst. On Sunday afternoon the Rev. George T. Keller called upon him and then the young man broke completely down and made a confession. His real name he said, was Charles P. Smith, son of J. J. Smith, of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, and his father and mother are both living there now. Then came a sad story. It was that of a young man well educated and surrounded with everything calculated to make his life a happy one, driven from friends and home by his own rash acts. For two and a half years he was a fugitive from justice, wandering from place to place under an assumed name. Once during his life he seems to have repented. Like the Prodigal Son he turned his face homeward, but no one came out to meet him. Under cover of night he ventured to his father's house, but the door was shut against him. "Never come again," was what his father said to him; "never come here again, for even if your dead body should be sent home to me I would not bury it."

As soon as the young man's true history became known his father was apprised of his condition. In reply to the telegram the following was received:

New Windsor, Md., Aug. 25, 1879.
Rev. Geo. T. Keller, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Affairs at home will not permit my leaving. If Charles dies telegraph me.

J. J. SMITH.

To this Mr. Keller sent the following reply:

Tunkhannock, Aug. 25, 1879.
J. J. Smith, New Windsor, Md.,
In God's name relent. Take pity on the poor dying boy. See Luke xv., 11 32.

REV. GEO. T. KELLER.

No answer was received. The reference to the Bible is the story of the Prodigal Son. The secret of the crimes committed by the unfortunate young man were confined only to Mr. Keller and he would have kept the story to himself had the young man lived.

On the 25th ult. at 10:30 Smith died. None of his relatives were here to see him breathe his last. The following in brief is the confession made to Mr. Keller: "My true name is Charles P. Smith. I will be twenty-one years of age Monday night. I ran away from home in March, 1877, and was married. My wife and child now live with her father, in New Windsor, Md. In April, 1878, I forged the name of J. E. McDaniel to a note and sold it to A. A. Packer, of Easton, Md. A reward was offered for my arrest. I fled to Seaford, Del., and was there arrested, but was released on some legal technicality, since which time I have been a fugitive from justice. I had it reported that I died of consumption at Asbury Park. I believe God has sent this disease upon me as a just judgment. I have been guilty of other graver vices and immoralities, and since coming to your town have lived the life of an imposter to evade the hand of justice. I have greatly deceived the good people of this place and cruelly abused their generous sympathy and hospitality. I beg you to ask those I have so basely wronged to forgive and pity me, and may God himself, for Christ's sake, have mercy on me in my dying hour."

The funeral took place at five o'clock on the 26th ult. from the private house where he died. It was largely attended and his remains were interred in a private lot donated for the purpose by a citizen. Considerable feeling exists here against the young man's father, who refused to pardon his son and comfort him in his dying hour.

As stated above Dalton, or rather Smith, spent some time in Bloomsburg. He came here from Lewisburg, some time in April last and boarded for about a month at the Exchange hotel, where he made a good impression by his gentlemanly deportment.

The best remedy for liver complaint is "Sellers' Liver Pills." Only 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

### PROPOSALS.

Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received from any and all persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties, for the donation of suitable grounds upon which to erect a State Hospital for injured persons, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Hospital for injured persons, to be located in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, to be called the State Hospital for injured persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of June A. D. 1879.

The above mentioned propositions will be received until Saturday, September 13, 1879, by the chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor in pursuance of the above recited act, and all such proposals will receive full and due consideration.

Address,
D. A. BECKLEY, Chairman,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
GEO. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

### SUMMER BUTTER.

A few years ago no farmer expected to make good butter in hot weather, but now by the use of improved methods, in setting milk, and of Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color to keep up the standard color, the bad effects of hot weather are overcome.

Ex-confederate General J. B. Hood, died of yellow fever in New Orleans last Saturday. His wife died a few days before and a daughter only a few hours after, all of the same disease. Another daughter died a few days afterwards.

Why suffer such distress from Piles and Constipation? Kidney-Wort will cure you.

It seems that the Russian Czar is satisfied with the vessels built for him in the United States, and wants more, and parties have arrived in Philadelphia with full authority to make extensive contracts. One or two of the vessels already remodelled here are now occupied in conveying condemned Nihilists to the Russian convict depot at Saghalien. It is noteworthy that an American firm supplied the Spaniards with the gunboats which did such effective service in running up the rivers and inlets of the Cuban coast during the recent insurrection on that island; an American firm furnish the Turks with the rifles which do such execution at Plevna, and now the Russians themselves have recourse to America for a supplementary navy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

One Box or Six Bottles.

If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

The First Gun.

Wilmington, Del., September 2.—The municipal election to-day resulted in a sweeping democratic victory. Harry Guthrie was elected president of council by 394 majority, and and John Guthrie city treasurer by 163 majority. The new council will stand 15 democrats and 6 republicans.

It is said that some of the Northwestern Indians are suffering for the necessaries of life. The government authorities are sending supplies to the most needy ones. Notwithstanding the privation and suffering there is no disposition manifested to commit depredations.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

Brigham Young's executors who were imprisoned for contempt of court on the 4th of last month, were discharged on the 28th by the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

'Since taking 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' that old sore of mine is entirely cured.' Sold by all druggists.

Yellow fever still rages in the south, and is spreading. It has broken out in New Orleans.

Do not give a tired horse very cold water, as it often produces colic. Many allow water to stand for some time in buckets. On the road horses should be watered once in ten miles at least. The stomach of a horse is so small, in comparison to his body, that large draughts injuriously distend it; consequently, small quantities at regular intervals is the best rule.

Grape Wine for Communion.

The superior quality and entire purity of Speer's Port Grape wine, of New Jersey, and the success that physicians have had by its use has induced them to write about it, and caused hundreds of others to prescribe it in their practice as the best and most reliable wine to be had. It is held in great favor for evening parties, and for communion purposes. For sale by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

## Marriages.

HARTMAN—LAZURUS.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Main street, Bloomsburg Pa, August 31 inst, by the Rev. O. D. S. Barclay, Mr Wm Hartman of Montour twp and Miss Lydia R Lazarus of Columbia county.

SOMMONS—SHUGARS—In the same place, on the same day and by the same, William J Somons of Catawissa, and Miss Jennie S Shugars of Shenandoah.

## Deaths.

KLINE.—In Orange twp on the 18th inst, Wesley B Kline, aged 1 year, 2 months and 2 days.

HOWER—In Bloomsburg, August 31st inst, Irene, infant daughter of Chas C and Mary Hower. Aged 2 months. Interment at Free side Church Sept 1st.

## Business Notices

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Wanted 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, at 25 cents per pound. And 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market price.

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18-6m.

Lutz & Sloan have a very large stock of dress goods and at very low prices.

"Wanted, 200 tons of good Rock Oak Bark by Silas Young, Lightstreet.

Sept. 5, 3m.

For a good suit of clothing cheap go to the New York Store.

Wanted, Good Wool at Lightstreet by Silas Young.

July 18, 2m.

Silks, Satins and Velvets cut bias at Lutz & Sloan's.

For a good hat go to the New York Store.

Flannels and cantons at last years' prices at Lutz & Sloan's.

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs. to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18-2m.*

For a good pair of boots or shoes go to the New York Clothing Store 2 doors above City Hotel.

Cash paid for 1000 bushels of good white or yellow Oats at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

Sept 5, 2m.

Bracelets for 3 cents a pair at Lutz & Sloan's.

Prime Timothy seed for sale by Silas Young, Lightstreet.

Sept 5, 3w.

"A new lot of choice Mackerel in quarters, halves and barrels, just received which I will sell cheap for cash or produce. Silas Young, Lightstreet.

july 25, 4w.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats, For Men—for Boys—and Children At the Popular store of D. Lowenberg.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $1.00 |
| Rye " | .50 |
| Corn, new, " | .45 |
| Oats, " " | .30 |
| Flour per barrel | 6.00 |
| Cloverseed | 3.50 |
| Flaxseed | 1.50 |
| Butter | .18 |
| Eggs | .12 |
| Tallow | .07 |
| Potatoes | .35 |
| Dried Apples | .04 |
| Hams | 12½ |
| Sides & Shoulders | .09 |
| Lard per pound | .07

## Miscellaneous.

### GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

HIS ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN, GRANT, SHERMAN, CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, AND OTHERS.

When the army of General Sherman was making its famous homeward march to Washington it rested for a few days in the fallen capital of the Confederacy. While there a chaplain visited General Robert E. Lee, and had an interesting conversation with him, and this conversation sees print for the first time in to-day's *Commercial*. The writer says: Accompanied by General Geary, afterwards Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and provided with a letter from General Hazen, who knew General Lee at West Point, I was admitted to the presence of the illustrious commander. General Lee was erect and handsome. His easy smile and simplicity of manner did not speak of disaster. He was very positive in his convictions, but in our long talk always weighed every sentence. President Lincoln's assassination was uppermost in all our minds. General Lee said: 'The death of that eminent citizen has filled me with horror. If there were blemishes in his character, his life exhibited some splendid and rare virtues. He was one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived in our country. His heart was grand and large. He was constitutionally pensive. Had he been spared, the South would be treated with honorable propriety and with a gallant generosity; that good will and friendliness would have marked his treatment of the people of the South.' General Lee now adverted to the character of Grant, of whom he spoke in most friendly words and terms. He ascribed to him the possession of the noblest attributes of American manhood, and that he possessed all the requisites and talents for the organization of armies. 'I wish,' said General Lee, 'to do simple justice to General Grant, when I say that his treatment of the army of Southern Virginia is without a parallel in the history of the civilized world. When my poor soldiers, with famished faces, had neither food nor raiment, it was then that General Grant immediately issued the humane order that forty thousand rations should be furnished to the impoverished troops. And that was not all his magnanimity.

'I was giving directions to one of my staff officers, when making out the list of things to be surrendered to include the horses. At that moment Gen. Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was transpiring quickly said: 'No, no, General Lee, not a horse—not one—keep them all. Your people will need them for the spring crops!' It was a scene never to be forgotten to watch Lee's manner, when, with a spirit of chivalry equal to his skill and gallantry, he told, with moistened eyes, this and many other instances of the magnanimity so nobly displayed by his illustrious rival. I asked him who was the greatest of the Federal generals. 'Indeed, sir, I have no hesitation in saying General Grant. Both as a gentleman and an organizer of victorious war, General Grant hath excelled all your most noted soldiers. He has exhibited more true courage, more real greatness of mind, more consummate prudence from the out-set and more heroic bravery than any one on your side' The conversation turned to General Sherman, of whom he spoke as follows: 'As a strategist and commander of men, Sherman has displayed the highest order of military genius. Throughout his recent campaign, when he had to pass through an unknown country, cross rivers, support his troops, etc., he certainly exhibited a singleness of purpose, a fertility of resources which wins him a high place among the famous soldiers of history. He seems to be cool without apathy, cautious without being dilatory, patient without being dispirited, personally brave, but never rash. Judged by Napoleon's test, 'Who did all that?' he is, in my opinion, among the most successful of the Federal officers who have played a prominent part in the history of the war.' In the course of conversation he spoke of Sheridan as a most brilliant and magnetic commander.

Then as we talked of the causes of the war we drifted to the old statesman. General Lee referred despondingly to the nation's lack of statesmen. Speaking of Webster he said. 'I never saw a more striking object than Webster in the Senate. The effect of his fine figure and princely air, when speaking, was like that of a livid flash in the midst of darkness. What Paganina was in the music that Webster was in oratory; the one charmed Europe with one string, the other electrified multitudes with his eloquence. He once complained to me of wrongs done him by the reporters, but in vain the world would read whatever bore his honored name and the grub worms were ever to gratify the desire by fragments or rather carricatures of his mighty eloquence. His speeches indicate the powers of the great orator—they are lofty but not impassioned, correct, but not fluent. Henry Clay was every inch a patriot and an orator. I heard him on the British aggression. Never certainly had I ever beheld so powerful an exhibition of natural oratory. The grace of the attitudes into which he threw his flexible figure, the striking gestures of his arms, and, above all, the fire which shot from his brilliant eyes, imparted an effect to the continually changing accents of his voice, which the most accomplished actor might be proud of. At one moment leaning forward when stating circumstantially the grievances of which the nation complained, and then standing bolt upright, with clenched hand and a countenance distorted with passion, he poured out a tide of invectives. The effect on his audience was electric—one and all, they stood regarding him with sparkling eyes and trembling limbs, as though they were listening to the inspired voice of a prophet. Henry Clay was the greatest actor off the stage. Calhoun was the favorite of the South. Morally he is to be rated higher than either Webster or Clay. He was keen in the observation of whatever was minute. He was attracted by the lofty and ideal. Similarity, resemblance, pictures and analysis caught his eye. They were seized and secured and thrown down upon his page in gorgeous groups and splendid coloring. His logic was compressed and concealed; the train of reasoning he seemed to be pursuing might be clear and continuous to his own mind; all its facts logically articulated from end to end; but it was only indicated to the audience, it was like a stream of water, working its way underground, that showed itself now and then, or by a succession of openings and jets, the one apparently deep, the other light and sparkling. He was distinguished for his powers of condensation. Metaphors, tropes and figures of all kinds were never found in his speeches. His eloquence and logic set on fire. I heard him in one of his altercations with Clay. I was surprised that Mr. Calhoun's eloquence did not produce the least reply. It fell like a thunderbolt upon an iceberg glanced along, hissed and was extinguished.'

Jefferson Davis, Yancey, Breckinridge and Toombs, whose name he mentioned as well as a set of equally prominent men in the North, General Lee characterized as 'politicians,' and 'they,' said he, 'brought on the war.' He went to say: 'I was opposed to the war from the very outset. I wept when I heard of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter! I sought retirement so that I might not hear or see any of the political leaders, the great end and aim of whose statesmanship was to participate in the havoc that subsequently swept their fields and cities. But when Virginia, my native State, seceded, there was only one course for me to pursue, namely, to follow her fortunes.'—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

### LONELY LIVES.

Our eastern seaboard from the northern coast of Maine and Florida is now well supplied with light-houses. A few miles of uninhabited coast in Florida is not yet illuminated, but north of that State hundreds of keepers faithfully watch over the lights which warn the marines. The Springfield Republican thus speaks of these faithful servants:

So lonesome are they, keeping their night ly vigil, with the solemn sea for their perpetual companion, that it is not unusual for a keeper to take his own life out of desperation from his solitude. Even where there is a family in the light-house, the life becomes intolerable, and suicides are not the only tragedies enacted there.

The light house board has done much towards making keepers' lives less irksome by introducing its system of libraries. A portable case, containing some forty volumes, made so that it can be closed and transported like a strong trunk any distance, is sent to a light-house, where it remains a certain period, say three months, and is then shipped to the next light house and so on in succession to every keeper.

There are one hundred and fifty of these portable libraries now in use in the light-houses establishment. A few books have been bought by the Goverament, but most of them have been voluntary contributions from people in all parts of the country.

Sets of old magazines, for instance, are received in great numbers by the board, which it causes to be bound, and sends them on their pleasure and instruction-giving journey.

### DANIEL O. BARR.

Frank Leslie's *New York Illustrated Journal* of August 30th publishes a fine portrait of Daniel O'Connell Barr, our candidate for State Treasurer, and speaks of his life and worth as follows:

The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Mr. Daniel O. Barr, is in the prime of his years, having been born at Blairsville, Indiana county, in 1840. He was educated at the public school in that town, and was subsequently employed in one of the local stores and by the firm of contractors engaged in the construction of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At a later period he studied telegraphy, and filled a number of important positions under the eye of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was then superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Road. He next, in July, 1858, accepted an appointment in the old Pittsburg Trust Company, now the First National Bank of Pittsburg, one of the largest and most admirably ged managed banking institutions in the State, and there he has remained ever since, discharging all the duties of his position with marked ability and spotless integrity.

In 1869 Mr. Barr. was nominated by the Democrats in the Legislature as the candidate for State Treasurer, as a compliment to him for the active part he had taken in that and previous campaigns. Again in 1870 he was the regular caucus nominees for State Treasurer, but the party being in the minority on both occasions the Republican Treasurers were elected. Two years ago his name was presented to the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State Treasurer, and at the convention recently held he was again put in nomination, and will be warmly supported.

Mr. Barr's career has been marked by great activity and genuine usefulness. He has never been a drone in the hive. He has shown himself in all the relations of life a man of broad sympathies, earnest convictions and thorough conscientiousness. One who knows him intimately writes: 'Sympathetic with others in their troubles and considerate of their wants, his hand has often reached out quietly to succor those who needed aid, and to day he has more personal friends in the community in which he lives than almost any man who could be named. He has ever been a faithful worker for his party, has attended many of the State and National Conventions, and was one of the committee of thirty-three at Reading appointed to select the Democratic delegates at-large to the Constitutional Convention. Always moderate and restrained in his actions and expressions, he has attracted to himself that kind of friendship and support which it is very hard to take from any one who has it. His nomination illustrates this. Wherever he made a friend in any part of the State, that friend seemed to have brought others, and to stand up with enthusiasm for him.'

### SAD BUT INEVITABLE.

A small boy the other day stepped upon a bit of plank and had the bottom of his foot punctured by a nail projecting therefrom. He had heard that a nail wound in the foot caused death. He therefore sat down on the edge of the sidewalk and considered himself a goner. 'Sammy,' said he to a companion, 'I've got ter die. I'll be took with the lockjawr in about a minit, then I'll die. I'd like to see mother first, but I've got to die and go to heaven and I can't help it.'—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

Spriggins was saying at the boarding house table that the parlor of his new house was to be finished in ash, when the melancholy Englishman remarked:

'Watever you 'ave in the parlor, Sprigins, don't 'ave any hash in the dining-room."

### A Queer Old Man.

An old gentleman of ninety summers, living in a town in the interior of this State, had himself measured for his coffin a few days ago. After its completion he was asked why he had so acted. His reply was that coffin makers charged their own price after a man is dead. He has also selected his burial place, which has been staked off. He never goes to church—does not believe in the resurrection, yet reads the Bible more regularly than any one in the place, having faith only in the first nine chapters.—*From the North Carolina Presbyterian.*

### Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say 'Glorious and invaluable remedy.' See another column.


# SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every noxious contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circle in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me inestimable.
HENRY WELLS, of WELLS, FARGO & Co.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering.
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I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.
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Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

### A MORBID SWELLING.

*Gentlemen,*—I sent for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reducing a swelling on my left side that two physicians pronounced Enlargement of the Spleen, and one pronounced it an Ovarian Tumor.
CYNTHIANA, Ind., March 20, 1877. L. A. RISTER.

### THEY ARE THE BEST.

*Gentlemen,*—Enclosed you will find $2.25, and I wish you would send me another dozen of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, by the above you will see that I can do something to help others in some way even if I am not able to be up and around. There are a number who have used your plasters who had given out that all plasters were good for nothing, and now join with me that they are the best they have ever tried. I have got among the whole better than I have before in three years. Wished I could have heard of your plasters before.
Yours, &c., HENRIETTA M. CROSS.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., March 27, 1877.

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### KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

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*It is a dry vegetable compound and*

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.

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EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

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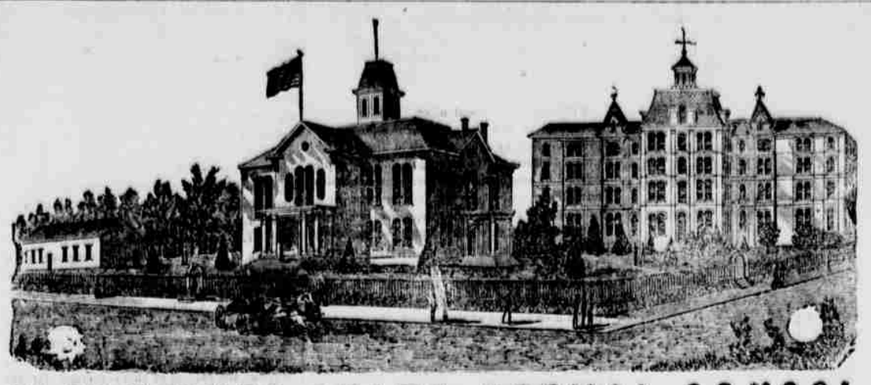

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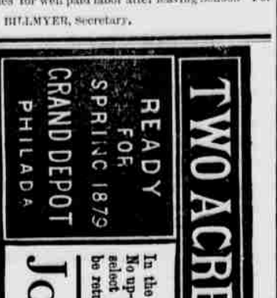


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May 23, '79.-1y a w

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Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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Oct. 1, 1878.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, FINER & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver is the seat of many diseases. It purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sesickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

April 18, '79-1y.


## RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

### NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erie Mail leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 p m |
| " | " Harrisburg | 4 25 a m |
| " | " William-port | 8 35 a m |
| " | " Jersey Shore | 9 07 a m |
| " | " Lock Haven | 9 40 a m |
| " | " Renovo | 11 00 a m |
| " | arrive at Erie | 7 35 p m |
| Niagara Express leaves | Philadelphia | 8 30 a m |
| " | " Harrisburg | 11 45 a m |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 2 35 p m |
| " | " Lock Haven | 3 55 p m |
| " | " Renovo | 5 25 p m |
| Fast Line leaves | Philadelphia | 11 45 a m |
| " | " Harrisburg | 2 35 p m |
| " | arrive at Williamsport | 7 25 p m |
| " | " Lock Haven | 8 40 p m |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Express leaves | Lock Haven | 6 40 a m |
| " | " Jersey Shore | 7 15 a m |
| " | " Williamsport | 7 55 a m |
| " | arrive at Harrisburg | 11 45 a m |
| " | " Philadelphia | 3 15 p m |
| Day Express leaves | Renovo | 10 05 a m |
| " | " Lock Haven | 11 30 a m |
| " | " Williamsport | 12 40 p m |
| " | arrive at Harrisburg | 4 10 p m |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 20 p m |
| Erie Mail leaves | Renovo | 8 50 p m |
| " | " Lock Haven | 10 00 p m |
| " | " Williamsport | 11 20 p m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | 3 00 a m |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 40 a m |
| Fast Line leaves | Williamsport | 12 35 a m |
| " | arrives at Harrisburg | 3 55 a m |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 40 a m |

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

### NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., | arrive Elmira | 11 .5 |
| " | Canandaigua | 5.35 p. m |
| " | Rochester | 5.15 " |
| " | Niagara | 9 40 " |

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg | 4.50 a. |
| " Baltimore | 8.40 " |
| Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg | 1.50 |
| " Washington | 10.30 " |
| " Baltimore | 6.30 " |
| " Washington | 8.30 " |
| Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg | 10.50 p. m. |
| arrive Baltimore | 2.25 a. m |
| " Washington | 6.13 " |
| Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg | 3.05 a. m. |
| " Baltimore | 8.40 " |
| " Washington | 10.55 " |

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

### PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,39 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m

Passengers go to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

### DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1878.

| NORTH. | | | STATIONS. | SOUTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m |
| 9 50 | 4 12 | 9 46 | Scranton | 9 35 | 2 10 | 6 18 |
| 9 23 | | | Bellevue | | 2 16 | 6 20 |
| 9 17 | | 9 37 | Taylorville | 9 45 | 2 22 | 6 25 |
| 9 08 | | 9 30 | Lackawanna | | 2 30 | 6 33 |
| 8 58 | 3 51 | 9 21 | Pittston | 9 58 | 2 38 | 6 42 |
| 8 51 | 3 46 | 9 19 | West Pittston | | 2 43 | 6 45 |
| 8 46 | 3 41 | 9 14 | Wyoming | 10 07 | 2 48 | 6 50 |
| | 12 41 | | Maltby | | 2 52 | 6 59 |
| | 12 36 | | Bennett | | 3 00 | 7 04 |
| 8 33 | 3 30 | 9 04 | Kingston | 10 18 | 3 05 | 7 10 |
| 8 18 | 3 10 | 8 44 | Kingston | 10 33 | 3 15 | 7 18 |
| | | | Plymouth June. | | 3 19 | 7 25 |
| 8 23 | 3 29 | 8 55 | Plymouth | 10 29 | 3 24 | 7 25 |
| | | | Avondale | | 3 31 | 7 33 |
| 8 12 | 3 12 | 8 47 | Nanticoke | 10 34 | 3 36 | 7 42 |
| 8 04 | 3 04 | 8 39 | Hunlock's Creek | 10 42 | 3 35 | 7 49 |
| 7 51 | 2 51 | 8 26 | Sidelsburg | 10 55 | 3 50 | 8 05 |
| 7 38 | 2 39 | 8 17 | Hick's Ferry | 11 07 | 4 03 | 8 45 |
| 7 32 | 2 34 | 8 12 | Beach Haven | 11 13 | 4 10 | 8 25 |
| 7 25 | 2 28 | 8 06 | Berwick | 11 20 | 4 18 | 8 32 |
| 7 18 | | | Briar Creek | | 4 25 | 8 39 |
| 7 14 | | | Willow Grove | | 4 29 | 8 43 |
| 7 10 | | | Lime Ridge | | 4 33 | 8 50 |
| 7 09 | 2 04 | 7 44 | Espy | 11 39 | 4 42 | 8 59 |
| 6 56 | 1 57 | 7 38 | Bloomsburg | 11 45 | 4 49 | 9 05 |
| 6 50 | 1 51 | 7 33 | Rupert | 11 51 | 4 55 | 9 10 |
| 6 46 | 1 46 | 7 29 | Catawissa Bridge | 11 57 | 5 00 | 9 20 |
| 6 37 | 1 37 | 7 11 | Danville | 12 18 | 5 21 | 9 41 |
| | | | Chulasky | | 5 30 | 9 51 |
| 6 15 | | |